time, but finally yielded; the others accepted the positions under protest, avowing their sympathy with the liberal government, but submitting in fear of punishment. This does not look like a healthy feeling towards the inwading Powers. Again, Maximilian, finding that the French contingents are about to be withdrawn by his quondam ally and protector, Louis Napoleon, has resorted to a draft to fill up his army. Troops raised from the Mexican people in this way are just as likely to turn their arms against the Emperor as not. Conspiracies, too, it appears, have been discovered close to the throne, concocted by parties supposed to be exceedingly loyal, as in the case of General Galvez, who has just been arrested and sent under guard to Puebla.

From all these facts, even admitting the discrepancies in the news from different sources, we are disposed to conclude that imperialism is not in a very flourishing condition in Mexico, and that the time is not far distant when the ex-Archduke Maximilian may be packing up his baggage for a lengthened visit to Miramar.

DISTRET ATTORNEY HALL says that the theat rical managers and monopolists deny to the

THE INCOUNTIES OF THE NEW EXCISE LAW. We took occasion the other day to refer to the stringency of the new Excise law as a bar to its practical operation. The effect of imposing too many restrictions upon the sale of any commodity, we know by experience, is equivalent to rendering the law inoperative. It has always proved so with regard to laws regulating the sale of liquors. They have almost in variably become dead letters. We have received several communications complaining of the severity with which the Excise law bears upon small dealers; first in the excessive license of two hundred and fifty dollars demanded, and next in the promptness with which the payment of that sum is demandednamely, on Tuesday next, the first day of May.

It is urged that this rule operates in favor of large establishments like the Astor House, Delmonico's and other hotels, and is at the same time oppressive upon establishments doing a small business, which cannot afford to pay the maximum price for a license. There some truth in this argument. The law leaves it optional with the Excise Commissioners to charge a license ranging from thirty to two hundred and fifty dollars, and it seems to be only fair that they should discriminate between dealers doing a large and profitable business and those whose business is very small.

Our correspondents state that the highest rate has been demanded from them, and that they will be compelled to abandon their business altogether in consequence. While it is desirable that the spread of intoxication should be resisted, and that disreputable or disorderly drinking saloons should be shut up by the im position of a heavy license fee, there are many houses which are properly conducted that will be made to suffer if the heaviest penalty be imposed. The Commissioners should, therefore, exercise due discrimination in the matte and take care that equity as well as law should be sustained in the granting of licenses.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL says that if Shaks pere were to draw another Shylock he would make him a theatrical manager.

A collection of pictures, announced as the works of many of the ancient masters, the property of Mr. Rober Smith, of Philadelphia, were sold at auction last evening by H. H. Leeds, at the old Dusseldorf gallery, Broadway The catalogue Included pictures reputed to be by Rubens, Titian, Carlo Dolci, Van Dyke, Teuiers, David To do not look for a Paul Veronese, for instance, tubens, a Van Dyke or a Titlan, offered for sale und these circumstances. However, if people are willing to buy pictures on the faith of a name, or a monogram, well and good. Very few of those sold last night pos-Many of them were not passable imitations of the style or coloring of the masters they were said to represent. Two or three pictures, without any very pretentious attached, were good, and brought a fair value, such o companion pieces by Bout and Boudewyns, which were sold to James W. Gerard for \$105 apiece, and two landscapes by Thiel, which brought \$240, and a composition by Hattoni—"Coriolanus and Volumnia"—which sold for \$340. Pictures marked as by Caciacci, Carlo Dolci, Teniers and Veroness sold for very little over the value of the frames and canyon. The highest price realized for any picture was \$600, for a copy of Vandyke. The en-entire portion of the collection brought \$3,550. The re-mainder of the gallery will be sold this evening. It in-cludes four good pictures by Lucca Giordano—"The Sea-

The example which the metropolis is setting in the ultivation of the fine arts, to which the discriminate city of Rochester, over the musical department of which

Mr. Henri Appy, the violinist, is to preside.

We have had several very respectable pictures on
exhibition in our public galleries from cities and towns in the country occasionally, some by Rochester artista It is desirable that the fine arts should receive due con Richard and the needed and we trust that the Rochester Academy is but a preliminary to a series of such institutions. We cannot do too much for art, if we would elevate public taste to a standard equal to our

Serious Casualty.

ONE MAN RILLED AND ANOTHER HERIOUSLY INJURED IN PIPTY-FIFTH STREET.

DYRED IN FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.

Shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning a number of workmen were engaged in bracing up the vanit attached to the Oriental Brewery, in Fifty-fifth street, between First and Second avenues, of which Messra. M. Kramer. A Ambrecht and A. Goetz are the proprietors, when, from the excessive weight of the vanit, it gave way and caved in, burying beneath it William Hays and William Tierney. Hays was soon rescued, after receiving some bruises and contusions. Captain Todd, of the Nincteenth precinct, was immediately notified of the occurrence, and took instant measures with the view of reacting Tierney from the truins. All the men who could work to advantage were employed in removing the rubinsh, but from the first it seemed to be morally impossible to reach the unfortunate man in time to save his life. Several hours after the occurrence the body of Tierney was reached, in a mangled and bruised condition, life, of course, being extinct. The remains were removed to the Nineteenth precinct police station, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The cause of the vanit giving way is allieged to have been from too great a weight on top of it. Tierney, the decessed, lived in Nineteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Personnt Intelligence.
el Anson Stager, of Cleveland; Dr. C. G. Meand family, of Providence, and Rev. S. K.
Rev. H. Burroughs, M. B. Shirtleff, M. Blich,
hillbrick, O. H. Spurr, members of the city govt of Boston, are stopping at the St. Nicholas

A Detroit letter says:—Great solicitude is, of course, feit throughout the entire nation as to the health of General Lewis Cass, one of the few survivors of the preceding generation of great statemen. He has lived in the closest privacy for rome time, and his health is so poor as to require constant attendance, medical and

SUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Portland and Africa at Halifax.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Debate on the English Reform Bill.

Scenex Outside and In the House of Commons at Its Introduction.

Mr. Gladstone's Motion and Lord Grosvenor's Amendment.

THE GERMAN QUESTION STILL WARLIKE.

Napoleon Looking Towards a Congress for Reconstruction in Germany.

GEORGE PEABODY TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Panic on the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse.

Rumor of a Mexican Difficulty Between France and the United States.

FAILURES IN LONDON.

HEAVY DECLINE IN COTTON. &c.

12th inst., via Londonderry on the 13th, arrived at Portland, Me., at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th, arrived at Halifax, on her voyage to Boston, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The news is three days later.

In the English House of Commons on the 16th inst.,
Mr. Cardwell, in reply to an inquiry, said the question
of protecting the interests of the fishermen on the North
American coasts on the termination of the Reciprocity

would at an early day call attention to the serious in-convenience arising in Ireland from the too stringent exercise of the powers granted by the suspension of the

(England) races. A stand gave; way, burying three hundred persons in the ruins. Many were severely hurt, out none are reported dead.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says if the object of Head Centre Stephens in going to Paris was to attract general attention to his cause or person it has proved a faiture.

proved a failure.

The Crown Princess of Prussia gave birth to a daughter on the 19th inst.

An ex-Minister, Prince Coura, has been impeached for wasteful expenditure of the public funds in the Danu wasteful expenditure.

bian Principalities.

A despatch from India dated Calcutta, April 11, says:
Money light. Goods'dull. Prices weaker. Cotton dai
Techange 2s, 2d. Freights unchanged. doney light. Goods'dull. Prices weaker. Cotton trooping. Exchange 2s, 2d. Freights unchanged. The Africa has forty-nine passengers for Halifan

fifty-nine for Boston.
On the 17th inst. she passed a steamer bound case showing red and blue lights; 19th, six P. M., passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound east; 23d, seven P. M., lati-tude 45, longitude 44, passed steamer Cuba. The Africa had a rough passage. She leaves for Bos-

latitude 47, longitude 40 15, passed steamship Damascus from Portland, bound to Liverpool. The steamship Peruvian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

Queenstown early on the morning of the 12th instant. The steamships Australasian and Pennsylvanian, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst. The steamship Tarifa, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th inst.

THE REFORM BILL.

Earl Russell's Measure Introduced by Mr. Gladstone-Scenes Around and in the House of Commons-The Debate and Amendment of Lord Grosvenor-House, &c. In the House of Commons on the 12th of April, in

presence of a crowded house, Mr. Gladstone, in an earnest speech, moved the second reading of the gov-ernment Reform bill. He replied to various objections raised by the opponents of the bill. He said the time had come for deeds, not words, and besought the House Earl Grosvenor moved the amendment, of which he had

given notice, in favor of postponing the question of re-form until the entire scheme contemplated by the gov-ernment was laid before Parliament. Lord Stapley seconded the amendment.

Neither of them questioned the expediency of reform, but contended that extension of the franchise should not but contended that extension of the franchise should not be separated from the question of re-distribution of seats. Speeches were made in favor of the bill by the Marquis of Hartington and others, and against it by General Peel and others, when the debate was adjourned. There was no undue excitement either in or outside of the House, and no indication whatever of that mob

of the House, and no indication whatever of that mob demonstration which some m embers affected to antici-pate. The few hundreds who were assembled outside the House loudly cheered Mr. Gladstone and other prominent liberals on their arrival. On the 13th of April the debate was resumed. Among the speakers were Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Liddell against, and Stewart Mill and Baxter in favor. The de-

against, and Stewart Mill and Baxter in favor. The debete was again adjourned.

The London papers comment on the debate, reiterating
the former arguments, with considerable vehemence.

A despatch from London of the 13th of April reports
the opening of the debate on this most important measure
thus:—The first night's debate on the reform bill has
taken piace.

The London Times says that at no time were there
more than seven hundred persons in the Palace yard.
Not much more than is usual on Budget night.

Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Laird and Mr.
Tom Hoghes were warmly appliaded as they drove up,
not by cheers so much as by clapping of hands.

Mr. Bright drove up so very fast that he was recognized by but a few. These, however, cheered him
loudly.

Mr. Gladstone was cheered with great enthusiasm.

nized by but a few. These, however, cheered him loudly.

Mr. Gladstone was cheered with great enthusiasm. Beyond these few tokens of passing feeling there is nothing to record of what was expected to be a sort of great out-door Reform demonstration.

Inside of the Homes of Commons the appearance of things at night was but a reproduction of the scene presented on the introduction of the Reform bill.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was more varied and earnest than he ever before made, and Lord Grosvenor's speech was rapturously cheered by the conservatives.

Pending the debate on the Reform bill the proceedings in Parliament were unimportant, and all political interest centred in that measure.

There were rumors at one time that Earl Grosvenor would withdraw his amendment for lack of support among his immediate political friends, and from an unwittingness to play into the hands of the Derby party.

On the 11th inst. two hundred and thirty members of the Gonservative party assembled at the residence of the Marquis of Salinbury, including both Peers and members of the Homes of Commons. The proceedings were not reported, but the London Hersid anys that Earl Derby

ade a long speech, and that the response given was

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Increasing Indications of War Between Austria and Prussia-France Not Ex-pected to Remain Neutral in the Con-test-Depressing Financial Effects of

April, report:—German a Tairs continue in undiminished uncertainty, causing great depression in the funds and

The London Times of the 12th, in its city article, say, the only fact before the public is that all proceedings between Austria and Prussia are from day to day iden-

modern war between powerful sations.

The Vienna Press of the 11th publishes a telegram stating that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note gives a decisive refusal to the Austrian demand that Prussia should withdraw its order for the mobilization of ils troops, this order having been issued only as a defen-sive measure. The Prussian note further declared that, warned by the fact of the Austrian government having

warned by the fact of the Austrian covernment having made warlike preparations, the Prussian Cabinet is bound to consider these preparations as destined for aggression against Prussia.

The Vienna Morgen Post says the German governments have unanimously determined, at the fiext sitting of the Federal Diet, to reject the Prussian proposition for reform of the Diet. At the same time a motion is to be brought forward requesting the Diet to summon Prussia to discontinue its armaments.

The Berlin Provincial Correspondent says that Prussian as well founded hope that the German government and people will support the proposition for reforming the constitution of Germany.

The Paris correspondence published in the London Times of the 14th of April says that hopes of peace in Germany are rapidly vanishing, and insinutes that the semblance of neutrality by France few believe to be sincere.

Warlike rumors continue to circulate in Vienna and Berlin, and the armaments continue.

Warlike rumors continue to circulate in Vienna and Berlin, and the armaments continue.

A Vienna despatch says that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note was received on the 12th inst. It declines in laconic terms to accede to the demands of Anstria for the demobilization of the Prussian force.

London despatches of the 15th of April say:—The German crisis continues. The rumors concerning the difficulty are vacue and contradictory.

The news from Vienna is still warlike.

The Independence Belge has reason to suppose that the question of armaments will be satisfactorily settled by mutual and simultaneous disarmament. It is informed that confidential overtures have been made to Prussia by Austria to that effect.

THE LATEST.

Official contradiction has been given at Berlin to the Secretion that the Prussian government would take re-risals on account of the expulsion of Count Waldenser assertion that the Prussian government of Count Waldensee Prisals on account of the expulsion of Count Waldensee Trom the Austrian territory.

It is reported that the French ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to state that France considers a radical reconstruction of the confederation not as a question of German ham policy, but one which would admit the intervention of the dignitaries of the Fienna Congress.

A Paris correspondent says that whatever little hope there was that peace would be maintained, seems to be ropidly cantihing.

George Peabody to Queen Victoria

don.

I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under your Majesty's benign rule I have received so much personal kindness and enjoyed so many years of happiness.

Next to the approval of my own conscience I shall always prize the assurance which your letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exaited station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of

her subjects.

The portrait which your majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me, I shall value as the most precious heir loom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, to gether with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom towards a citizen of the United States.

France.

The Senate, upon a petition for the modification of the constitution relative to the right of petition, has adopted constitution relative to the right of petition, has adopted the previous question.

The Corps Legislatif was engaged upon the government bill relative to the mercantile marine.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a de-crease of the cash on hand of 1,100,000 francs.

A severe panic prevailed on the Bourse on the 13th

Rentes declined to 60f. 15c., but afterward railies to

Spain.

It was stated that General Lersundi had been nominated Captain General of Cuba, vice General Duice, re-

Turkey.

Constantinople advices say that an army of 50,000 men was watching the Christian provinces of Turkey, and would enter the principalities abould disturbance arise.

Commercial Intelligence.
THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.
The Nova Scotian, at Portland, reports from the London Stock Exchange, under date of the evening of the 12th of April, thus:—There was a continued business in

funds.
Consols slightly declined, and in many other securities, especially foreign stocks, almost a panic prevailed.
The discount demand was very light.
The labilities of Pinto, Perez & Co. are half a million pounds sterling. It is stated that grave irregularities will lead to criminal proceedings against one of the

companies have been in the hands of weak nonters as evidently much greater than was supposed, and it now appears as if the market could not settle into a healthy condition until a general change in this respect shall have been effected. After business hours there was a great renewal of heaviness. The discount demand at the bank remains moderate, the supply of money in the open market being ample at a fraction below six per cent. On the Stock Exchange loans are offered at 4 a 4% opens.

ont. On the stock alchange to the stock Ex-change in connection with the approaching half monthly settlement.

There was a little more business in the cotton market yesterday, but the decline since last Friday has been equal to two pence per pound.

The last price of cotton from Paris shows a relapse of five-ciriths.

five-eighths.

The reports from the Paris Bourse are that the Credit
Mobilier Company have again been large sellers of all
the principal securities. On this account the apprehensions
of ear have greatly increased.

Lexuox, April 13, 1862.

f wor have greatly increased.

LONDOY, April 13, 1868.

Consols closed at \$55% a \$65% for money.

American securities—dive-twenties, \$65% a \$65%, excoupon; lilinois Central, 79% a \$75%; Eric 53 a \$55%.

Builton in Bank of England decreased £15,000.

The Times of the 14th of April says money is in rood demand, the discount rate remaining at six per sent.

good demand, the discount rate remaining at six per-cent. On the Stock Exchange excessive flatness prevailed, and stocks, including American, were lower. Consols touched the lowest prices since the Crimean war, but afterwards slightly railled, closing at 80% a 86%.

The funds to-day remained dull, but closed rather

The funds to-day remained dull, but closed rather firmer.

Alloding to a ponic on the Bourse, the Paris correspondent of the London Times says that one of the dispondent of the London Times says that one of the dispondent of the London Times says that one of the dispondent of the London Times that the relations between the Prench and United States governments were such as to justify the very went fears—all, of course, on account of Mexico.

AMERICAN EXCENTION.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 11th of April says:—The political difficulties in Germany continue to exercise an adverse influence on American securities, and the quotations both of government and railroad securities are relatively considerably lower than New York prices, owing to sales on continental account. Five-twenties have been largely taken for shipment to New York, and on the week show only a fractional decline, being last quoted at 71½ a T2.

Illinois and Eries were at one time in request, and were taken as high as \$2 and \$6½, respectively; but from these prices there has been fully a dollar decline on each, Illinois closing at \$0½ a \$1, and Eries at \$4½ a \$4%.

Lospos, April 14—Evening,
Consols closed at 85% a 85% for money.
American stocks—United states five-twenties, 67 a 67%,
ez. coupons; Illinois Central Railroad, 79 a 80; Eric Railroad, 62% a 53.

THE PARIS BOURSE. LONDON, April 15, 1866.

The Rentes closed at 66f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL APRIL 13—P. M.

Sales of the week, 49,090 bates, including 3,500 bales to speculators and 13,000 bales to exporters. The market is downward, with a decline of 24. per 1b. on American and 1d. a 2d. on other descriptions. The sales to day (Friday) were 7,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and downward, with a further elight decline on all qualities. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Middline.

Memra Richardson, Spence & Co., and Whitefield, Kash & Co., report:—Flour firm. Whest firm, Tor Amer-can whitig other descriptions are dell, with & do-line of

2d per cental; Wins advance; mixed 28s. 6d. und holders demand to

verpool Provision Market.

d. Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & ia. dull and declining, with a slight declined. Pork dull Bacon heavy with a nalties. Orices, Lard inactive. Butter and weak se quiet and steady.

Ashes dull and declining for po at 33s. 6d.; pearls' are unchanged with small sales at 3 steady. Linseed of inactive. Linseed of quiet at 42 steady. Linseed inactive. Linseed of quiet at 42 steady. A Sperm and cod offs—no sales. Resin active at 7s. 3d. 7s. 6d. for common American. Spirits turpentine quiet a 50s. Parnotative. Messrs. Boult. English & Bran. On report.—The market is firm and holders demand an experience.

Breadstuffs dull. Flour—tock scarce; American quoted at 26s a 28s. Iron quiet; bars and rails, £6 10s.; Stotch pig, Gartaherrie brand, 78s. 3d. Sugar heavy, with a downward tendency. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Tra quiet and steady. Lineacd dull and quotations barely maintained. Lineace Cakes—Stock scarce and market firm; American. £11 6s. Spirits turpenthe firm at 48s. a 48s. 6d. Lineaced oil steady at 40s. 5d. a 40s. 6d. Saitpetre dull and declined 6d. Tallow glessdy at 49s. a 48s. 3d. Petroleum steady at 2s. 13cd. for refined.

THE LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 14—Evening

Corros.—Sales yesterday and to-day 5,000 bales, including I,000 bales to speculators and experience. The market is very dull, with a panis, and the decline of yesterday and to-day amounts to Id. a 31/d. per pound Middling uplands are quoted at about 14d., but the market is nominal. The depression has been caused by the continued large receipts at American ports, the heavy arrivals here, and the threatening aspect of the German question.

Brainstory.—The market is firm.
Provisions.—The market is duil.

Musical. WERLI'S PAREWELL MATINER. The ladies turned out in force Wednesday to bid force ed to the above distinguished plants: provious to his sparture from America. He was essisted by the very enst, Home, Sweet Home (for the left hand), Heather-ells, the Dance of the Bacchanais, and others of his brilliant compositions. The Dance of the Baccha-nals is very like the Amazons' March, being constructed in precisely the same manner. There is a healthful freshness and rustic grace about the Heatherwelligible or vague in any part of the duet, but shading copring and sentiment in overy measure. Bir. Wein, it is tue, has a peculiar bravura style of his own, which is rather light and airy, but it is a style that, in his hands, ever will be popular. A crisp, sympathetic and mobile touch, by which the softest passages are given with distinctness and seem to drep from his fingers like diamond points, and a graceful conteption of a work, will ever place him at the head of modern planishs. Mr. Hoffman is the best representative of this school we have in this city after Mr. Webli's deand eccentric ideas, but this school of grace, sympathy and brilliancy will never appeal to the heart in vain. Mr. Webli's extraordinary power of technique gives him unimited command over the pisno. Technique is only the means conducive to the end which all musicians should aim at; and Mr. Webli, besides this power, has

The quartet of vocalists was unexceptionable. Verdi's duet in Traviata, trio in Ernani and quartet in Rigo heard him butchered and mutilated so unmercifully at concerts by soi diseast artists from his own country that

and Mr. Castle rendered the ever about that showed the true artist. There was not a piece in the entire concert but was deserving of praise, and Mr. Weshit's feywell was unmarred by any of those discrements. Testaces so common, unhappily, in such

a beautiful trio Schubert has left us in his ninely-ninth work in B flat. It is fantastic and whimsical, but possesses the elements of true art, especially in the andance, which breathes of soul and passion. A string quartet in E flat, opus 127, by Becthoven, was admirably given. This first part, massion, is unsatisfactory and vague, but the adapte and endente following are the very impersonification of pathos and tenderness. In these sources there is little chance for the executants concealing a want of due appreciation of the com-power and necessary rehearsal and practice amid the massing of an orchestra, and it is no small proof of their cious scheres the idea of the composer is faithfully carried
out by them, and the phrasing of every part given with
all the unity and distinctness it demands. This quartet
and the orchestra of the symphony soirces have been the
first to ingreduce in America the instrumental works of
Schumann and Schubert, at a time when such an outer
was made in Europe and America argunt these during Schumann and Schubert, at a time when such an outery was made in Europe and America against these daring but successful innovators. The present popularity of both composers is mainly due to the exertions of the artists who introduced them. Some of the violoncello passages in the trio of Schubert are worthy of Mozart or Mendelssohn. The plano part was not given with the expressive power it demanded, and in some measure formed a contrast with the violin and violoncello. There was a hardness of outline that made it disagreeably prominent and marred the effect of some of the most triking passages. In an instrumental trio or quartet he most desirable quality is the blending of the various the most desirable quality is the blending of the various parts and the absence of all individual predominance on the part of the instruments. The string quartets were entirely free from this, but the trio was marred by it. These coirces serve as a school of the works of the great masters, and one can form a better idea of their peculiarities there than at any symphony concert. The eleventh year has closed triumphantly for those artists, who first undertook the unwelcome and ardious task of revolutionizing music in New York. They had a hard fight against the salow music which swayed the public mind so long; but they have succeeded, and classical music is now a necessary element in every concert.

DODWONTH HALL.

DODWORTH HALL. The second series of Mr. J. S. Thomson's popular concerts, with Miss Florence Reynolds, Mr. J. R. Thomas, The Vancouver's Island Telegraph.

CONGRATULATORY CORRESPONDENCE ON THE EVENT OF THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTERPRISE. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, April 24, 1866. TO THE PRINIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE

I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraph connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an enduring link to bind the United States of America and Great Britain in the bonds of peace and progression. A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

To Governor A. E KENNEDY, Vancouver's Island:— We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful pros-ecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall speedily unite the two continents and open to both a common and complete civilization.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. REWARD.

Has Francisco, April 25, 1895.

Governor Kennedy, of Vancouver's Island, has transmitted a despatch to the British Consul here, expressing the hope and belief that the opening of telegraphic communication will promote the program and prosperity of both pieres.

The government is about to remove a large part of the negroes on Ronnoks Island to the interior of North Carolina, whence they came. A large steamer has left Newbern for that purpose. They will be distributed all over the State, so that they may more readily obtain employment. The same disposition will be made of the negroy, in camp mor Nephern.

THE PHILA ORLPP IA KASSACRE. | beaten in; one of the children had the entire he mashed in; the blows on the bodies I noticed were on front part of the heads.

Trial of Probes for the Murder of the Cont. Appearance of the Murder of the Cont. Appearance of the Proper the from the Philadelphia From the Philadelphia From the Philadelphia From the Philadelphia From the Cont. Appearance of the Prisoner. Sec. I have been a see opening of April 20 long. See the court this morning thousands of expectant individuals congregated around the entire extent of Independence square, bent on atching a glance at the features of the number Probet as 've emerged from the prison van and walked through the 'ann avenue of the square to his seat in the prisons of the square and the prisons of the square and the prisons of the square and the prisons of the court room. The gate was then shut, and Chief. Yuggles, having the prisoner in charge, followed by a str. vig body of police, proceeded up the avenue to the court room. I have a view of the main avenue was complete 'y filled se, human beings, straining their syres and jostling one another to catch a glimpse of the prisons of as he say, we de through the square. The crowd on Walnut stres, as soon as Probst was formed in the prison van, speeded the wretch with groams, him we and exerce. Probst was halted entering the door of the court room. Just before entering the door of the court rooms. Just before entering the door of the court rooms. Just before entering the door of the court rooms. Just before the prisons by Chief Ruggles, in order that the crowd on Sixth sires is, who were pen ing through the square through the square to the court good to the desired the prison of the court good to the square of the prison of the court good to the square of the special proper of the court good to the standard of the seed of the prison of the court good to the standard of the standard o

the examination of witnesses for the Court the nesses be excluded from the court room.

Judge Allison declined to make this order.

The Court then proceeded to call witnesses

The Court then proceeded to call witnesses.

THE TENTIMONY.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post morten examination; first saw the bodies of the Deering family at the establishment of Gyrus Horne, in Hunter street, below Eleventh; there were seven bodies there—Christoper Deering, Jolia Deering, John Deering, Thomas Deering, Anne Deering, John Deering, Elrasbeth Bolan; also examined the body of Cornelius Carey at the farmhouse, ascertained the cause of death of all these people; the cause of their death was injuries inflicted on the head and neck; on the right side of the-head of Christopher Deering, behind and above the ear, was a contused wound, two inches long, from a blunt instrument; this wound was in a line drawn from one ear to the other at an angie of forty-five degrees; the skin was divided and the bone was exposed; the bone beneath this wound was fractured the left of the frontal bone and the left parietal bons were broken by blows from a blunt instrument; there was a wound on the neck, diagonally from the angle of the jaw on the left side to the prominent muscle on the fight; this wound had been made by three distinct out and blows; the windpipe, the cosophagus, jugular vein carotid artery, second and third vertebrae of the neel were divided; the wound presented a chopped appear ance, half an luch below this there was another wound two inches long, caused by the same instrument. Christopher Deering came to his death in consequence of these injuries; the wounds on the forehead were inflicted by a sharp instrument, and those on the nec'llkewise; the main wound was caused by at least thre cuts; Julia Deering was killed in a similar manner (Objected to by prisoner's cousel, as the case on tria was Christopher Deering, and not Julia Deering. Mr. Dwight, assistant prosecuting attorney, cited Instance where similar evidence was admitted.] Dr. Shapleigh sworn-I made a

the barn, either dead or asieep; we came, and Mr. Wilds went after Mr. Everett, and all then assembled there in the barn; I then went for Mr. Everett's brother. John; parties who came afterwards discovered the bodies and uncovered then; the bodies were covered with hay; recognized the body of Mr. Deering; there were two bodies uncovered; did not recognize the other body; it was the body of a woman.

Robert Wilds sworn—I reside in the neighborhood of Mr. Deering; keep house there; the house is on Jones lane, on the right, the only house there; was present when the body of Mr. Deering was found; when the body was taken off I saw the body of Mr. Deering and a lady lying alongside of him; saw the feet before I went for the authorities.

Cross-examined—John Gould came for me when I got home from market; I live about a square from Mr. Deering; Gould came for me about one o'clock; did not uncover the bodies, but went and got the neighbors; went back to the farm before I went for the authorities, about two e'clock; then I put saddle on the horse and rode to the station house; I have known Probet about six or seven weeks; I saw Probet on Friday, the day before the murder, at work at a ditch bank about four o'clock; I saw Probet in the morning, about aix o'clock, apparently going after cattle; I did not see the boy Cornellus that day; saw Deering on Friday, and one of the children who came for the paper; Deering's house can be approached from two different ways; people can approach the farm on foot across the meadows, and that is the most usual way of travelling; did not see Probet or any of the Peering family on Saturday; I left home about half past five, and got back in the afternoon.

Chief detective Benjamin Franklin eworn—On the

sturday; I left home about half past five, and got back in the afternoon.

Chief detective Benjamin Franklin sworn—On the lith of April, the day the bodies were discovered. I went to the farm house of Mr Deering; I went into the barn; aw the feet of the bodies first; I then had the hay removed from the bedies; I am astished there were five hundred pounds of hay on the bodies; I then made other search through the barn and then went back to the house; I subsequently found other bedies, those of Mr. Deering and the children, in the barn; these bodies were absort ten feet from where the bodies of Mr. Deering and Mass Bolan lay; these bodies were also covered up with hay; there were four children found; I then made further search for bodies; I was there on the following day, when Carey's body was found at the haystack; southeast direction from the house and about three hundred yards from the barn; the body was horsed in the baystack (a map was here abown the witness, and he pointed out to the jury the position of the bodies as found in the barn; the body was here, and cleaned; Coroner Taylor was present.

Bawess Matchell sworn—I am a police officer in the

shown the witness, and he pointed out to the jury the position of the bodies as found in the barn); bodies removed to Mr. Horne's, and cleaned; Coroner Taylor was present.

Dawnes Michaell sworn—I am a police officer in the First district; I found the body of Cornelius Carey nouth of the hay mound, about three hundred yards from the house; the body was inside the hayrick and cowered over with hay; I want to the hayrick and cowered and along until I felt the body; I examined everything very narrowin; the body was lying on the face, and I turned it over to see who it was and found it to be the body of the boy; he had his clothes on, with his pants rolled up; he had a strap around his want, shout the middle way up to the arm, and another one to keep the pants up I examined several the hayrick to see if I could not any traces of blood I went over the bridge which crosses the ditch; I found a stock with blood on it. (Stick shown and recognized) The slick was lying loose alongede of the bridge, seroes from the hayrick; I found any traces of the bridge, seroes from the haylek; I found there two peaces of sod with blood on theory; I found them near where the, fresh mul was thrown up from the ditch, an the south able of the hayrick; I found an axe (axe shown) in the ditch sear the bridge about two feet I found an axe (axe shown) in the ditch sear the bridge of the bridge; I made thorough rewrite and dragged all the ditches.

To Mr. Mann—The boy's throat was est, the looked as though a present the remained the right one was open, he looked as though the last been struck ever the gree with a blund instrument, and who on the issues the first shoulder was on the same appearance were presented the frequency of a pitchfert, and heen struck ever the eye with a blund instrument, and a large gash in the farest, of each to the house of the haywing to the heads of both were broken in as though by present a council, but observed the the heads of the haywing the the heads of the haywing the the heads of both were broken in as thoug

Office of the control of the control

ounds.
The court then adjourned.

THE DONNELLY MURDER.—Coroner Gover yesterday con-cluded the inquisition in the case of Patrick Donnelly, who died in Bellevue Hospital, from the effect of stab O'stelly, at the tenement house 254 East Fourtestreet, on runday evening last. Several witnesses examined, but the evidence adderailed to show any other important facts sides those already published. The case be submitted to the jury, they retired for deliberation, after a brief absence returned with the following dict:—"That Patrick Donnelly came to his doath by wounds, at the hands of Miles and Daniel O'Reilly; the jury are of the opinion that the latter is the guilty." Both the prisoners, on the rendition of verdict, were committed to the Tombs to await the averdict, were committed to the Tombs to await the set. verdict, were comm of the Grand Jury.

FATAL CASCALLY, -An inquest was held yes roner Gover, on the body of Thomas Dempsey Deceased was riding up town on the rear plat one of the Hudson River Rastroad freight cars, w Christopher street, a lumber wagon came in conta the rear end of the car, resulting in the fract Dempsey's leg. He was taken to Bellevic H. where amputation ensued and death followed, jury readered a verdict of "Accidental death" council lived at 302 West Twenty-eighth street.

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